



MAFEKING SOON TO BE RELIEVED.

Intelligence of Lord Roberts' Movements and Plans is Taken to Mean That

SOMETHING WILL SOON HAPPEN

Boer Raiders are Active in Cape Colony Stirring Up the Dutch.

LONDON, March 6.—A m.—Mafeeking is to be relieved as soon as the British force already on the way to Kimberley can raise the siege. This force is described vaguely as "strong."

The Kimberley light horse is mentioned as a component. In view of the fact that the Kimberley light horse is under the control of the De Beers company, Lord Roberts' visit to Kimberley probably had to do with an arrangement with Cecil Rhodes to use this company of troops.

Mr. Rhodes and Colonel Kekewich have had differences of policy, it appears, which did not end with the relief of Kimberley. "What shall I do with him?" Colonel Kekewich is said to have wired to Lord Roberts, who half humorously replied, according to a story circulated at the clubs, "put him in chains."

Fresh intelligence as to what Lord Roberts is doing has ceased again. This silence is taken to mean that something has happened or is about to happen.

Boer Raiders Active.

Boer raiders are uncommonly active in the northern section of Cape Colony, where they are stirring up the Dutch. Martial law has consequently been declared.

Mr. Chamberlain's request for 2,500 Australian bushmen is understood to be explained by the fact that the war office requires this force for the pursuit of irreconcilable Boers, who, according to the intelligence department, have been quietly collecting great quantities of ammunition and stores in the mountain fastnesses of the Zoutpansberg district, in the country north of the Transvaal, where they are preparing to carry on guerrilla warfare.

CHURCHILL PAYS

High Tribute to General Buller and His Men.

LONDON, March 6.—Winston Churchill, describing the relief of Ladysmith, in a dispatch published by the Morning Post, says:

"It has been effected at a cost of upwards of 5,000 officers and men in an army only 25,000 strong."

He goes on to pay a high tribute to Sir Redvers Buller, emphasizing the confidence his men had in him, "without which the enterprise could hardly have succeeded."

Of General Buller's attack of February 27, Mr. Churchill says:

"Considered in itself, it was a masterpiece, soundly conceived, boldly launched and skillfully executed."

He adds that "much also was due to the greatly improved intelligence department."

Mr. Churchill points out that the Boers now hold Van Rensselaer's pass, but that a majority of the Free States have accompanied the Transvaal northward.

Gen. French Actively Engaged.

OSFONTEIN, Saturday, March 4.—General French yesterday evening noticed a body of Boers trekking north-west, and sent a squadron last night to keep in touch with them. This morning the troops were followed by about 150 Boers who advanced around a hill, but who retired precipitously when the British shelled them. The Boers then opened a heavy fire with Maxim's, and also began firing from a kopje in the center of the position, with a long range 15-pounder.

The Boer trekking, in consequence of General French's movements, was temporarily stopped.

Martial Law Proclaimed.

CAPE TOWN, March 5.—Sir Alfred Milner has issued the following proclamation:

"Whereas, the enemy's forces have invaded the districts of Prieska, Kenhardt, Britstown and Barkley West, and whereas, it is necessary to repel invasion and suppress rebellion; now, therefore, martial law is hereby proclaimed in these districts."

ADVANTAGEOUS POSITION

Occupied by General Roberts' Command—Spirits Good.

LONDON, March 5.—A dispatch to the Standard from Ofontein, dated Sunday, March 4, says:

"Lord Roberts' army now occupies a most advantageous position. The Sixth division, under Gen. Kelly-Kenny, is posted on the right and holds all the kopjes for a distance of five miles south of the Modder. The seventh division, under Gen. Tucker, is in the center, immediately south of the river, and General Buller, with the ninth division, is in the center of a short curve. The cavalry brigade, under Gen. French, is posted on the left front and the mounted infantry, under Col. Ridley-Martyr, on the right front."

"The country round consists of wide, grassy plains, broken only by ridges and isolated kopjes."

"A body of the enemy has taken up a position on one of the latter, a flat topped hill, to the north of the river, five miles beyond Gen. French, who to-day took out some artillery and shelled them. Another force, 4,000 strong,

MAFEKING

holds an isolated group of kopjes south of the Modder and in front of the British mounted infantry."

Mobilising a Big Fleet.

LONDON, March 6.—The mobilization of a powerful fleet began yesterday evening at Torbay. Fifteen battleships arrived.

PUERTO RICAN TARIFF BILL.

Discussion as to Its Authorship Develops That It Was Drawn Up by Secretary Root and Presented to the Republican Members of the Ways and Means Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—The Post to-morrow will print interviews with the Republican members of the ways and means committee on the authorship of the Puerto Rican tariff bill.

Representative Tawney, of Minnesota, made the direct statement that the bill was drafted by Secretary Root, but his colleagues on the committee were more or less non-committal as to the bill's authorship. Representative Payne, of New York, chairman of the committee, said that he brought the bill to the committee on his own responsibility.

"I was asked in the Republican conference," Mr. Payne replied, "if the bill had not been drawn by Mr. Root. I did not answer that question."

Representative John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, who ranks next to Chairman Payne on the ways and means committee, declined to discuss the bill or say whence its draft was received as did Representatives Hopkins and Long.

Representative Tawney, of Minnesota, said:

"The first that the Republican members of the ways and means committee saw of the Puerto Rican tariff bill was at a first conference on the measure. Only Republican members of the committee were present at that conference. The bill was presented by Chairman Payne. There were but two other Republicans on the committee, Messrs. Dalzell and Russell, who, before its presentation knew of the existence of such a bill or any plan to depart from the free trade proposition."

"Where did the bill come from?" "From the secretary of war, Mr. Root," replied Mr. Tawney.

"Do you know that personally?" "I know it personally, but not from statements made by either Mr. Payne or Secretary Root," he replied.

"I was at the white house and saw the President before the Republican conference was called, and I told him that a statement would likely be made to the Republicans of the house, that the tariff bill had been drawn by Secretary Root and that the ways and means committee, in trying to secure its passage, were only following out Secretary Root's suggestions."

The President answered that, if such a statement were made it should be coupled with an explanation that Secretary Root had drawn the bill in the line of the duties of his office, just as heads of departments often do, upon request."

Representative Russell, of Connecticut, said:

"The Puerto Rican tariff bill was the result of conferences and suggestions of legislators and executive officials. I don't think I could pin down any one man as its author."

Mr. Russell said it was not true that he had taken the bill from the office of Secretary Root to the ways and means committee.

MILITARY OPERATIONS

Continues in the Philippines—A Small Engagement Occurred at Libmanan in Which the Losses Were One Officer Mortally Wounded, Three Men Severely and Five Only Slightly Wounded.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—General Otis has cabled the following account of recent military operations in Luzon:

"MANILA, March 5.

"Dates, with two battalions of the Fortieth and Forty-fifth regiments and detachments of artillery, engineers and signal corps, total twenty-two hundred men, landed troops on the southeast, northwest and southern coasts of San Miguel bay Camarines province, to move on Nueva Caceres in three columns. The only strong opposition was encountered by Godwin and the battalion of his regiment at Libmanan, northwest of Nueva Caceres. Godwin's loss was Adjutant Gallies, died of wounds; three enlisted men severely and five slightly wounded. The enemy left sixty-four dead on the field and many wounded, who were cared for by our medical officers. Godwin captured a number of armed insurgents, eighteen Spanish prisoners thirty rifles and considerable ammunition and property. Particulars of minor engagements of other columns not reported. Nueva Caceres was found practically deserted, inhabitants in mountains. Troops are now covering important points in the provinces of Camarines, Albay and Sorsogon. The navy rendered most valuable aid in landing troops and supplies."

TWO KILLED

And Eight Seriously Injured in Railway Collision.

BRAZIL, Ind., March 5.—A miners' train, carrying four hundred workmen, employed at the mines north of here, to their homes, in this city, was run into by a local freight train on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad to-night and the caboose and two cars were smashed to splinters. Melvin Easter and Charles Crompey were instantly killed and more than forty persons severely injured. Among those seriously injured, many of whom will die, are: Thomas Barrowman, both legs broken.

Will Dodwell, injured internally. William Lumsdon, arm broken; injured in chest.

Samuel Lynch, internal injuries. John Dickson, back broken.

Thomas Davis, both arms broken. John Lytle, arm broken.

William Vesper, internal injuries. The wreck occurred in a deep cut in the center of a short curve. The railroad company at once sent a special train and brought the wounded to this city. Every physician of the city has been called into service and it will require the greater part of the night to care for those hurt. Engineer William McIntosh and Fireman Ed. Sheehan, on the freight train, were injured by jumping when they observed the impending danger.

The wreckage caught fire and the rescuers were forced to make a heroic fight to prevent those pinioned in the wreck from being cremated.

FINANCIAL MEASURE AND QUAY CASE

Called Forth Eloquence in the Senate on Both Sides of the Questions.

REPORT ON THE FINANCE BILL

Brought Out Speeches by Messrs. Fairbanks, of Indiana, and Butler, of North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—Mr. Carter, of Montana, dealt vigorously with the Quay case in the senate today, in the course of an explanation as to why he will vote for the former senator from Pennsylvania, notwithstanding he voted against the seating of Mr. Corbett in the last Congress.

The near approach to the time of voting on the conference report of the financial bill brought out two speeches on that measure, one by Mr. Fairbanks, of Indiana, and the other by Mr. Butler, of North Carolina.

The conference report on the financial bill was called up and Mr. Teller (Colo.) resumed his speech, opposing its adoption. The proposed legislation, he believed, would be disastrous to the country and was the culmination of an effort begun soon after the culmination of the civil war to make money dearer by destroying one-half the metallic money of the world. Under it great fortunes would be acquired by the rich while the poor would be made poorer. He did not speak chiefly in behalf of Colorado.

"Colorado to-day," he said, "is producing more gold than any other part of the world except South Africa. Last year we produced \$34,000,000; undoubtedly this year the production of gold in Colorado will be \$40,000,000 and my belief is that it will soon surpass the greatest annual production of California."

"It is not on account of Colorado that I am protesting against this bill. We can stand the gold standard better than other parts of the country. If New England, with its great manufacturing enterprises and large laboring population can stand it, Colorado can stand it, too, and grow rich under it."

"I believe that this is the greatest calamity, however, ever inflicted upon the country—an affliction greater than that of the civil war. If the gold output should continue the time of the disaster will be postponed, but that output probably will not continue, and when it falls off the disaster will be upon our people."

The Quay Case.

The pension appropriation bill which appropriates \$145,245,230, was passed, and then Mr. Carter, (Montana) addressed the senate in favor of seating Mr. Quay as senator from Pennsylvania. He argued that the constitution contemplated that the seats in the senate always should be kept full.

Referring to the precedents of the Mantle, Allen and Beckwith cases, he declared that the silver question really had decided those cases, but added that notwithstanding the then administration opposed seating Mr. Mantle because of silver, that gentleman would have been seated if the pair had been properly arranged on that vote, and Allen and Beckwith also would have been seated, as their cases were dependent upon the decision in the Mantle case.

"Thus," he said, "in 1893 a technicality made the recorded verdict of the senate the reverse of its real judgment."

As to the Corbett case, Mr. Carter said:

"My vote was recorded against Mr. Corbett and it would be registered in the same way again in the same state of facts. The Oregon legislature was prevented from organizing until after the time of carrying into effect the will of the people had expired, and it was believed by many that Mr. Corbett was the inspiring genius of that revolutionary condition. A large number of senators voted against Mr. Corbett because his appointment was regarded as the culmination of a conspiracy against the government of his state."

Senators were resolved, Mr. Corbett should not be the beneficiary of that wrong. Mr. Quay's case was the extreme opposite of this. For two years, said Mr. Carter, there had been in operation a scheme in the state of Pennsylvania to prevent representation in the senate if that representative was to be Mr. Quay.

"Mr. Quay," he went on, "was made the victim of a court of Pennsylvania. An indictment was returned against him, and thus the machinery of the courts was set in operation against him to hold the members of the legislature from performing their duty in the election of a senator."

"When the legislature adjourned," said he, "this man faced a jury and I believe never challenged a single juror offered. After the trial had proceeded to its end, the case was submitted to the jury and in an incredibly short time they brought in a verdict of not guilty."

"I don't believe that this country has ever witnessed such another deep, dark, damnable, diabolical plot to destroy a man's political or private character."

In conclusion, he said that in every case of this kind that came before the senate he would reserve the right to go behind the certificate of the governor to inquire how the appointment was obtained.

The Finance Bill.

Mr. Fairbanks (Indiana) then delivered a set speech in support of the conference report on the financial bill, which bill, he declared, marks a large and intelligent step forward in our monetary history. Under it the vast industrial and commercial interests, he said, will have a period of repose, secure against the menace of monetary doctrines. Labor would be benefited, for, said he, the interests of labor and capital are always identical. They can never be divorced. They are so interlaced and interdependent that money which injuriously affects one cannot benefitfully affect the other.

No argument, he added, is required to sustain the wisdom of a stable currency, for an unstable, fluctuating medium

unsettles and disturbs and brings a train of evils as merciless and destructive as the ravages of war.

Mr. Fairbanks then made an argument on the silver question, holding that the maintenance of the gold standard with silver circulating as currency at a parity with gold is the only bi-metallicism possible with so vast a difference existing between the value of the two metals in the markets, and that it would be impossible for the United States alone to maintain the parity of silver under free coinage of the latter.

The hackneyed phrase "free and unlimited coinage of silver without the aid or consent of any other nation on earth," was intended to be a brave utterance, stimulating to the national spirit and to our national pride, but was a sharp impeachment of our intelligence.

The Republicans had done everything that ever had been done for silver and the opposition were bi-metallicists in theory only. He then paid a warm tribute to the present financial policy of the government, which had made possible a refunding of our bonds at the lowest rate of interest known and caused prosperity throughout the country.

Mr. Forsaker (Ohio) gave notice of amendments to the Puerto Rican bill imposing a duty of five cents a pound upon coffee, chicory roots, and chicory imported into Puerto Rico and to prevent the importation from Puerto Rico to the United States of goods or products not actually of Puerto Rican origin.

Mr. Butler (N. C.) followed with a brief general discussion of the financial question, particularly attacking the power which, he said, was conferred upon the national banks by the pending bill.

After a brief executive session, the senate at 4:40 p. m. adjourned.

HOT WORDS

Exchanged by the Speaker and Mr. Bailey, of Texas.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—Considerable miscellaneous business was transacted in the house to-day. Much of it was of a minor character. During the consideration of a bill to incorporate the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Association, the speaker and Mr. Bailey, of Texas, exchanged sharp words, and the latter filibustered and ultimately prevented the final passage of the bill by demanding the reading of the engrossed bill. The bill proposes to collect at the residence of the late Fred Douglass, in this city, a record of the anti-slavery movement.

Mr. Underwood (Dem. Ala.) was appointed to the vacancy on the committee on ways and means, which it was understood originally was reserved for General Wheeler, had he been returned to Congress.

The early part of the session was devoted to District of Columbia business. A bill to incorporate the Frederick Douglass Memorial Association caused Mr. Bailey, of Texas, to oppose one section which authorized the association to establish branches in the various states and territories for the purpose of soliciting funds in behalf of the memorial.

He said he would not oppose the bill if it was confined to the District of Columbia, and while asking for amendment, Mr. Mudd, to amend in this respect, a ruling by the chair that Representative Babcock, chairman of the committee, had the floor, caused bad blood and some warm words between the Texas member and the chair, resulting in Mr. Bailey starting a filibuster that prevented final passage of the bill after it had reached the engrossed stage. It went over until to-morrow as the unfinished business.

The following bills were passed:

To authorize a re-survey of township 8, range 30, Frontier county, Nebraska; to amend the state of Wyoming to relinquish to the United States about 6,000 acres of land granted the state at the time of her admission, for university purposes, and select other lands in lieu thereof; to issue a patent to a tract of land at El Reno, Oklahoma, for cemetery purposes; senate bill, to amend the act for completing the bridge across the East river between Long Island and New York; to prevent forest fires; to ratify a treaty with the Comanche, Kiowa and Apache Indians and open their lands for settlement; to adjust the rights of certain settlers on the Navajo Indian reservation to authorize white persons who have inter-married with Cherokee Indians to bring suits in the court of claims; to authorize the secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the Kiowa and Comanches for a neutral strip in Oklahoma and to ratify the act of the Oklahoma legislature, approved May 1, 1898, favoring the Morrill fund for a university at Langston, Oklahoma.

A bill to create a commission, consisting of the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of the Interior and the attorney general to settle the indebtedness of the Sioux City & Pacific railroad development and construction act. At 5:20 p. m. the house adjourned.

ALASKANS

Want to Elect Their Territorial Delegate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—The house committee on territories gave a hearing to-day to Governor Brady, of Alaska, and a delegation from that section, concerning the pending bill to establish a territorial form of government for Alaska. Most of the delegation do not favor the appointment of a territorial delegate to Congress unless he can be chosen by the people of Alaska. Governor Brady favors the appointment of a delegate in case one is provided for. The general conditions of Alaska were reviewed with a view to showing the capacity of the territory to maintain a regular territorial establishment.

Admiral Wants His Prize Money.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—Solicitor General Richards to-day entered a motion in the supreme court to advance the hearing of the appeal of Admiral Dewey in his claim for bounty on account of the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila. In order that the officers and men there and also at Santiago and elsewhere may speedily receive their just dues for their valorous conduct in engagements.

Consul Hay All O. K.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—A cablegram received at the state department to-day from Adelbert Hay, United States consul at Pretoria, indicates that he is having no trouble whatever in the full exercise of his functions, and is on an excellent footing with Boer officials, who give him any information desired as to the condition of the British soldiers, prisoners at Pretoria.

Fifteen Hundred Miners to Strike.

MEYERSDALE, Pa., March 5.—Fifteen hundred miners of the Meyersdale coal region will go out on a strike in the morning for a preliminary advance of five cents per ton to place them on an equal basis with the George's Creek region, prior to asking for the ten cent advance. A strike has already been granted to the George's Creek miners.

JUDGE JACKSON'S DECISION.

In the Test Case at Parkersburg Judge J. M. Jackson Gave His Decision.

ESTABLISHED A PRECEDENT

By Declaring the Slot Machine a Gambling Device—Fine of \$10 and Costs.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. PARKERSBURG, W. Va., March 5.—

Judge J. M. Jackson, of the criminal court of Wood county, holds that a slot machine is a gambling device. In giving this opinion he establishes a precedent in this state. It is the first declaration from the bench on this subject, so far as West Virginia is concerned. The decision simplifies the prosecution of indictments for what is now established as an offense in all parts of this state, so far-reaching is the effect of the opinion. There was a packed house at the criminal court this morning. It was known that Judge Jackson was to deliver the opinion, and the interest was great. The opinion came up on the trial of the case of Mansfield & Schmidt, for having a slot machine in their saloon. It had been admitted by the defense by a demurrer to the evidence that the testimony to the effect that people had played on the machine was true, and that the matter would be left as a question of the law for the court to construe. The state joined in the demurrer. The opinion is quite voluminous. It begins with an extended statement of the case at the bar, and then several references to testimony. The matter of what constitutes a gambling machine is a gambling device is then elucidated. At various places in the opinion there are various citations to other authorities, but none that say explicitly that a slot machine is a gambling device. This was a test case. The opinion closes with the statement that as the defendants had operated the machine in ignorance that there was a law against it, and while this does not constitute an excuse, as it is the first offense, the nominal fine of \$10 and costs would be imposed. But hereafter, if violations are made from this date, when the law has been publicly announced, the fines would be greater. The effect in another way is that all of the many persons indicted will now plead guilty.

Death of William G. Thorn.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. MORGANTOWN, W. Va., March 5.—

William G. Thorn, eldest son of David P. Thorn, died at his home in this county, yesterday evening, aged twenty-seven years. The immediate cause of his death was pneumonia, superinduced by an attack of measles. For the past year and a half he was deputy clerk of the circuit court of Monongalia county, and as such was very favorably known by a great many people in this county as well as elsewhere. Few young men had more acquaintances or more sincere, loyal friends.

Golden Wedding Anniversary.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. STEUBENVILLE, O., March 5.—Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Walker, of Brooke county, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary to-day and one hundred relatives took dinner with them.

ADVANCE ON SOFT COAL

Shipped to Tidewater Points—Little for Operators.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 5.—After several meetings of the representatives of the more important bituminous coal interests engaged in shipping coal to tidewater points, to consider questions of contract prices for the year beginning April 1, have agreed upon the following rates:

To Philadelphia from the Clearfield region, \$2 33 f. o. b.; from Cumberland, \$2 50 f. o. b.

To South Amboy from Clearfield, \$2 05 f. o. b.; from Cumberland, \$2 25 f. o. b.

To Port Reading from Clearfield, \$2 70 f. o. b.; from Cumberland, \$2 90 f. o. b.

As compared with the present contract tide prices for soft coal, it is an advance of about seventy cents. Of this advance the new freight rates, which go into effect on April 1, will consume thirty-five cents, leaving thirty-five cents advance to the operators. Deducing from this ten cents per ton for the advance in the miners' wages, which will, it is confidently expected, be demanded and granted, the operators will have a net advance for their coal of twenty-five cents per ton.

"FIGHTING JOE" WHEELER

In San Francisco—Plague Almost Stopped at Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 5.—The United States transport Warren arrived here to-day from Manila via Hong Kong, Guam and Honolulu. On board the Warren are General Wheeler and his daughter.

The Warren brings the news from Honolulu that of the three suspected cases of plague reported on February 20, but one proved to be genuine plague and when the Warren left Honolulu the authorities were of the opinion that the plague had about died out, though every precaution was being taken to confine any fresh outbreaks.

The Warren was ordered to quarantine, but may be released to-morrow.

Nethercole at Held in \$500.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Police Magistrate Mott to-day held Olga Nethercole, Hamilton Revelle, Marcus Maxey and Theodore Moss for trial on the charge of presenting an immoral play ("Sapho") at Wallack's theatre. Bail was fixed at \$500 each.

MORE WAR-TALK IN KENTUCKY

Democratic Officials Want Possession of Arms Alleged to Have Been Sent to London and Propose to Adopt Measures to Take Them.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 5.—Senator Triplett, anti-Goebel Democrat, offered a resolution to investigate the truth of published reports concerning shipments of state arms to London by Republican Governor Taylor, and to demand the return of same to the state arsenal. If the reports were found to be true, and return of arms is refused, the committee appointed to make the investigation shall then bring in a bill making an appropriation of \$250,000 to buy new guns, and also authorizing General John B. Castleman to issue a call for a sufficient number of voters to take the guns from those now in possession of them, and return them to the arsenal. A storm of applause followed the reading of the resolution, which lies over one day.

Order Revoked.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 5.—The order for the shipment of guns and ammunition from the state arsenal here to London, Ky., by the Republican state authorities, was revoked this afternoon and a car loaded with munitions of war was consigned to London was unloaded and its contents returned to the arsenal in this city. The state officials give no reason for the change of programme. The soldiers worked all forenoon loading the car. There is a report that the war department at Washington interfered and requested the guns and ammunition already taken to London to be returned here.

PHILADELPHIA & BUFFALO

Connecting Railway Company Elected Officers.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 5.—The incorporators of the Pennsylvania and Buffalo connecting railroad company, composed entirely of Pennsylvania railroad officials, effected an organization to-day by electing the following officers:

President, Samuel Res; secretary, Albert Hewson; treasurer, Tabor Ashtor; chief engineer, Joseph U. Crawford.

This is the company organized in the interests of the Pennsylvania railroad for the purpose of building an independent line into Buffalo from a point on the Philadelphia & Erie railway in the northwestern part of Pennsylvania. The present capital of the company is fixed at \$450,000.

EMPEROR WILLIAM

Favors Liberal Policy in Regard to American Meat.

BERLIN, March 5.—Emperor William to-day listened to a statement by Count Von Buelow, regarding the difficulties which have lately arisen between the United States and Germany over the meat inspection bill. Later he received Baron von Hammerstein, Prussian minister of agriculture, who explained the reasons why the agrarians object to the present status of meat import and insist upon the passing of the bill in the form which the agrarians have all along approved. The emperor advanced some powerful arguments in favor of more liberality.

EMPEROR AND POPE

Exchange Congratulations on the Latter's Birthday.

BERLIN, March 5.—The Allegemeine Zeitung to-day publishes the text of a telegram sent by Emperor William to the Pope, as follows:

"I beg your holiness to accept my sincere congratulations on the ninetieth anniversary of your birth. I entertain the most sincere wishes for your health and happiness and pray that God will pour down all his blessings on your holiness."

To this the Pope replied:

"In the congratulation which your majesty was good enough to address to us on the ninetieth anniversary of our birth we see with pleasure fresh testimony of your friendly sentiments. With your majesty accept our thanks, as well as the prayers which we, in our turn, offer for the prosperity of your majesty and all the Imperial family."

HIGHBINDER'S

Deadly Work—Two Chinese Merchants Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 5.—The war of the tongs in Chinatown was renewed to-day by the murder of two of the most prominent merchants in this city and the wounding of a third man, all members of the Sam Yip organization. The victims of to-day's outbreak are Poon Gee, Low Soon and Leong Cheu, members of the pork-packing firm of Tuck Wo & Company. The two first named were killed, and the third seriously wounded. The store of Tuck Wo had just been opened for the day's business when four Highbinder's darted out from a small alley, opening up a fusillade. The murderers escaped after the shooting.

Early Morning Fire.

At 2:45 o'clock this morning the ringing of fire alarm box 38 called the department to the East End, where a fire had started in the rear part of the oven connected with Peter Miller's bakery on Eleventh street. The flames were extinguished before the engines arrived, the damage being nominal. The department as usual, made an excellent run.